Mayas Have Always Hated the Aztecs; Then Spaniards and the Mexicans.

ARISTCCRATS OF THE ABORIGINEES

First "Republicans" on the American Continent-Re-

Mexico City, Mexico, June 11 .- The Maya indians, now in rebellion against the Mexican government in the terri- state of Campeche is the capital, Camtories of Yucatan and Campeche are peche, on the coast, where ships conthe aristocracy of the aborgines of the stantly load the cocoa bean, bananas, South and Central American region, coffee and other products of the trop-Originally noted for their peaceableness, judging from the fine cities they built along the coast and back a few miles in prehistoric times and the evidences from the coast, only as far back as it left of their agricultural nature, they have been a constant source of . trouble to the Mexican government throughout the century of its exist-

The Mayas were the original "republicans" of the continent, it is claimed by historians. Where other tribes-notably their most noted neighbors, the Aztecs to the north-had hereditary monarchies and were ruled by chieftains who descended from other chleftainssun God being their father, according to their iribal traditions—the Mayas elected their councils and council chiefs. While other abrogines were warring, the Mayns were developing their agricultural possibilities and building great temples that withstood the ravages of time and civilization, monuments to their early learning and ability. Then It was not strange that when the Span-lards first came, they should find the Mayas should continue in rebellion government adopted the policy of Mayas Enemies of Agrees. when the Mexican government took They rebelled for the same them over. cause that the American colonists rebelied-because they were governed

full to the Spaniards, first, and the Mexicans later, and they began fight-They have kept it up, at times offering serious resistance, again just committing depredations upon farms and making desultory attacks upon the troops sent there to scatter them and keep them in subjection. But all the time they showed resistance. And that this resistance should be but natural. sociological students say there has been every reason, for the majority of the Mexican officials in the two territories where roam the Mayas, are descendants of the Aztecs, the ancient enemies of the Mayas. That the Mexican government should attempt to control them was enough to make them fight, but that the control should be exercised through the descendants of their ancient enemies, against which the prehistoric peaceful Mayas had to contend, was more than they would stand. Diaz, it must be remembered, is an Aztec, hence the Mayas have hated their ruler from the time he took the presidential chair, over 30 years ago, and they have been taught that he would eventually exterminate them all. They are therefore fighting against the expected extermination, against the curtailment of their privileges and because of the inborn hatred of centuries against the

Just Like Other Indians.

These things lie at the bottom of the present revolt, but the immediate cause is the fancied oppression of the Mexican government; the same that caused the Yaquis to fight in Sonora until they had almost all been exter-minated; the same that caused the American Indian to fight as long as he could get rifles and powder. Mexicans have taken up the rich lands claimed by the Indians to develop the country and great American corporations have ourchased immense tracts of timber and large plantations which the Indians government sold as public lands as it had a right to do.

The Indians have resisted, but generally feebly; they have lacked capable elenda, the butchery of its inhabitants and an escape back into the wilderness before the troops could interfere, or an attack from the roadside upon the supply train of the Mexican army of cupation. Seldom did the Indians give battle in the open. They lacked lead-ers and are not born soldiers.

The Spaniards who came over and grew fruits and raised cattle be-

ch fighting independently, the sover- American continent. ignty of Mexico was established, and t has only been maintained by force of arms. Now the Spaniards and the Indians have joined and are making common cause against the republic of Mexico, with the prospects of conduct-ing one of the most disastrous and expensive wars the republic has ever faced

in such a small area. Isolated, Hot Country.

this reason the warring tribesmen and their Spanish leaders have the advant-age over the troops. In many regions where the Indians live in as much ex-clusiveness as when Cortez first sailed into Mexico, it is impossible to pene-

Americans on timber inspection trips through Campeche and Yucatan have traveled but six and seven miles a day and their guides had to cut their way with machettes through the underbrush. Trails run through the mountainous and swampy sections of the country, and in places there are even roads for pack trains and wagons, but markably Intelligent Once | no railroad has ever penetrated the fastness of Campeche and only a few short lines have been built in Yucatan, these near the coast.

Country n Wilderness.

ies, gathered from the large haciendas along the coast and back a few miles | degradation. will pay to transport the product on burros to the shipping point. The in-terior of the country is a wilderness

law is known except the tribal laws of found in Campeche and Yucatan, attest the Indians. From their strongholds their former conditions. Were they civthey have been enabled to make forays ilized? Morgan understands "civilized" at will upon the farms and plantations to mean three things: (1) cultivation of closer to the sea, and have suffered but land with the help of domestic animals: little when the troops gave pursuit, because they could regain safety in the wilderness of the tropics or mountain fastness and attack the troops from their concealed positions

can soldier, for, if it did not mean death from the tropical climate, it meant a possible death from the Mayas. Sta-tion in these two teritories became government adopted the policy of sentencing offenders to service in the army in "the caliente country." and for a number of years past, a great many friendly, of the soldiers on duty were criminals. | frequent intervals on their neighbors without representation.

The Fighting Starts.

They could see no reason why their country should be taken away from them, why the best there was should full to the Spaniards, first, and the much to establish the sovereignty of the soldiers on duty were criminals. Trequent intervals on their neighbors to the south. Their religions were related; both adored many of the same lated; both adored many of the same the lurking enemy in the jungles, the full to the Spaniards, first, and the much to establish the sovereignty of in late years are very much alike.

Mexico. Soldiers Fail to Maintain Peace.

Even the Mexican ranchers have not depended to any great extent upon the troopers and the Spaniards have had utterly no faith in the soldiers. result, as in Sonora where the Yaquis have been warring, every large ranch owner has a fortified blockhouse at his headquarters and armed guards are kept constantly on duty. A haclenda of any size any distance from a town, has one of these forts and men are kept in constant readiness to repel an This has been successful in many instances in the past, for the Indians have fought in small bands, but now that they are organized and led by capable men, it is different and the ranchers and their employes are reported as fleeing to the coast for protection, such as the Mexican government can offer; it is poor even in the seaport towns if the Indians desired to press them, at least until the troops are rushed to the scene from Interior Mex-This is now being done, but the fear of the fever terrorizes them and even the best of them will take the field half heartedly and these will have great difficulty owing to inability to get sufficient commissary supplies over roads with them. Unless they can subsist on the tropical fruits and the game and cattle they can kill en route, it is said that it will be impossible to keep an army in the interior long at a

Afraid of Pirates Once.

While Yucatan is not so isolated as They surpass all prehistoric American peche, having railroad connection can tribes in their architecture and their with several cities and towns in the interior, the army there is in the same condition as in Campeche. Yucatan fornerly suffered from the pirates in the days when Spanish buccaneers salled the seas and the capital of the state is at called their's, but which the Mexican Merida, several miles inland from Progreso, the nearest seaport. It is conpected by rall with the seaport and the line continues inland for a considerable distance, but back on the Guateleaders in the past and their fighting malan border, safe from the Guatema-has consisted of a foray upon a halans because of the inaccessible mountains, the Mayas hold the country at an cities. These different towns were their mercy. And it is in this locality that the Mexicans are now in greatest danger, for here there are more settlements and more Mexican inhabitants.

It is possible to transport tropical products at a profit just a certain dis-tance on mule back to transportation. With the railroads running back into But the time came when the leaders Yucatan, the settlers have gone further back, whereas in Campeche they and settled in Campeche and Yucatan have only settled along the coast. Still. with all the settlements in the former fore Mexico became a republic, have state, there is a great deal of wild coun-never quite become reconciled to the try and many of the Indians live practi-Mexican rule; they did not rebel with cally among the settlers, while to the the rest of Mexico when Hidalgo, the southwest of the settlers, the country priest, threw off the Spanish yoke from is as wild as in Campeche. It is here the shoulders of his people, and it was that the Indians really have their a long time before the territory was stronghold; it is here that the remains even claimed by the Mexicans. Finally, of the cities of their ancestors testify

fore history began to be written of the

A Historical Region.

it is in this region that the great temples and the big cities were built that wagon roads were constructed be-fore the use of iron tools came into being among them. This is the center of the Maya stronghold for ages; just how long they have lived there nobedy can tell, and just how long they will ontinue to dominate the country no-The Campeche-Yucatan country is iso-lated and it is hot. By its isolation it tion of railroads will solve the problem is difficult for the Mexican troops to and enable the Mexican government to reach it in the first place, and owing control these proud descendants of the to the tropical nature of its growth and greatest tribe of prehistoric America. the missmatic condition of its climate but at present the revolutionists seem it is deadly to the unacclimated. For to have the upper hand.

Among the famous cities left by the ancestors of these warring Indians are Uxmal, Palenque, Chichen and Itza. The descendants of the original Mayas in very few ways resemble their ancest In their pride of race and in trate the region without first cutting their hatred of oppression they are away the brush. bolieve first peopled that country, but in other ways they are not. Many are said to be cannibals and they live a very low order of life.

Many of them are cave dwellers and they are all filthy, while, judging from the ruins of their cities, the original Mayas were people who lived in splendid palaces and evidently had attained a very high order of civilization for their day and time, judging from their carvings and the beautiful roads they built. Historians claim that their contact with the Spaniards degraded them, The only city of importance in the but men who have visited the country often do not credit this. They say there is very little evidence of the existence of Spanish blood and believe that the persecutions of the Spanish and Mexicans alike have brought about their

Mayan History. Old Spanish records in plenty in the museum of Mexico City, a very few Maya books with old picture writing, and the Mayas have lived for centuries several Mss. written by Mayas in Maya, undisputed. Even since the Mexican but with Spanish letters, very soon afrule has prevailed, there are regions in | ter the conquest, and ruined towns and both Campeche and Yucatan where no cities, grave mounds and relics still (2) a written language representing sounds by characters: (3) a knowledge in the of the smelting of iron. The Mayas had he troops none of these, but they did have books with covers of wood; the paper from It became so the words Yucaten and leaves of vegetable fiber, joined edge Campeche had a terror for the Mexito edge and folded lke a fan. Over the leaves of vegetable fiber, joined edge whole page were pictures painted in all sorts of colors, which was their way of writing. Out of the thousands of books among the Maya, when the

> The Mayas and Aztecs were a good deal alike, except that they were never Both sometimes sacrificed human victims. Among the Mayas there may have been a greater tendency toward a monarchial government than among the Aztecs, the historians believe; here, an elected council was the real power. In methods of warfare the two people were much alike, but the Mayas, though brave, were not so warlike as the Az tecs and paid more attention to agri-

culture and the arts. The Mayas lived well, according to all indications of the present time. They dressed in cotton of their own raising and weaving-this hundreds of years before the discovery of America, when the American Indian had not yet become so far advanced. The Mayas made many ornaments of gold and a green stone very much resembling the turquois, and were expert feather workers The feather cards that are so often seen in the curo stores from Mexico are from Campeche and Yucatan, where the art is practiced by Indians and Mexicans The Mayas made good pottery They raised queer little which became very fat, which they used as food. Historians think that it was from this that the present day Maya

Mayan Habits. The ancient Mayas paid a great deal of attention to bees and gathered much honey. Wild bees still afford to a extent a means of existence among the Mayas. The ancient Mayas also raised poultry and though not roving hunters, like some tribes, they were skilled in trapping and snaring game.

carving in stone. Though without iron tools, these people were able to erect fine buildings of stone, carved with remarkable and beautiful designs, the permanency of which is attested by the wonderful ruins still attracting archaeologists from all parts of the world. Cities In Ruins.

In the wild forests of Yucatan and Central America, in the midst of dense tropical woods, overgrown with trees and tangled vines are the deserted ruins connected by paved roads of stone, long ago fallen into disuse and decay, over which couriers ran, carrying messages along which traders bartered and dickered, and on which the forces of the towns marched out to meet those from the north when the Aztecs went to war. In many cases the buildings were set upon a great flat topped mound, with sloping sides and rectangular base and summit, strikingly like some of the temple mounds" of the southern states of the United States. Up one side of these nounds was a flight of stone steps, guarding the base of which were frea pair of great serpents or some wild beast carved in stone.

Maynn Bulldings. The Maya buildings themselves were all very long, flat topped, one story high, and contained many rooms. The rooms might be single, each opening out of doors or they might be arranged in suites of two or three, opening into one aonther by inner doors. The interior decorations were all beautiful, many of them done in colors from the natural dyes obtained in the forests, many of the colors enduring to the present day. These buildings were times constructed around the sides of a square court, the doors all opening into the court. Such buildings were doubtless the houses in which dwelt many families, as in the pueblo houses in New Mexico and Arizona. There are also remains of temples erected for pur-

(Continued on Page Ten.)

shipment of eight cars of copper wire for the long distance extensions of the lines from El Paso to different parts of the southwest. This wire weighs 300,006 pounds and will be strung as fast as it arrives.

Herald Arranges Concert by Reyes's "Kid Band" in Cleveland Square.

BOYS ARE FROM EIGHT TO FOURTEEN

Brass band music by boys 8 to 14 ears old will be the offering of The Herald next Friday evening in Cleve-land square, to the people of El Paso. Reyo R. Reyes and his "kid band" will be the attraction. This young man, a gifted musician, has been training and drilling his young musicians for several months past and now be-lieves that they are proficient enough to give a concert before the public. As An interesting program will be aranged and it is to be absolutely free, as free as the Tuesday night concerts alderman Blumenthal's municipal

Mr. Blumenthal has given permission for the band to play and all that remains is for the people to come out and enjoy the music. The boys are all un-der 14 years of age, according to their youthful instructor. The youngest is 8 years ag age. They are mostly school boys; some are orphans and a few work as messengers and at other occupations about the city. The boys and the in-

struments they play follow: Jesus Luevanos, Eb clarinet. Angel Reyes, Bb solo clarinet. Dimas Sotelo, clarinet 2d. Balbino Reyes, sax. soprano. Alfredo Armendariz, 2d sax. soprano. esus Trejo, sax. alto. Pedro Sotero, sax, tenor. Amando Reyes, cornet solo. Andres Jimines, cornet solo. Eleodoro de la Torre, cornet 1st. Evaristo Leyva, cornet 2nd, Arturo Martin, alto 1st. Jose Aguilar, alto 2d. Nestor Rodriguez, baritone. Trinidad Reyes, trombone 1st. Juan Salinas, trombone 2d. Ysidro D. Rodrigues, bass, Eb. Ramon Sanches, tymbals, Canuto Sanches, snare drum. Estanislado Sabas, bass drum. Luis Felix, cymbals.

ADVERTISING FOR EL PASO FREE

Bankers' Journal Copies a Lot of Matter From The Herald.

An example of the valuable advertising El Paso gets through The Herald's aid is the Texas Bankers' asociation annual edition of the Texas Bankers' journal, published at Houston, The Bankers' journal contains 40 pages of matter pertaining to the annual convention which was held here in May. and credit is given The Herald for althe publication, including three columns of personal sketches of the prominent bankers who were here for

In addition, the journal printed a picture of El Paso showing the new Mesa avenue view with the Caples building, the Rio Grande building and the Roberts-Banner building.

A number of facts about El Paso also appeared in different parts of the paper, including a carefully compiled bunch of statistics printed in Herald when the convention was here. It is one of the finest boosting editions of any trade journal ever issued.

Copies of the annual edition are bevaluable advertising.

BRYAN BROTHERS' STORE WILL BE ENLARGED It

Bryan Bros. will enlarge their store on the corner of San Antonio and Oregon streets in order to get additional floor space. The room now occupied by the Miller cigar store will be added to the Bryan brothers' store, giving an addition of 22 square feet of floor space. The work will be done as soon as the cigar store is moved, when partition wall will be taken out and the two rooms made into one.

KRAKAUER, ZORK & MOYE FIRM IS READY TO MOVE

Krakauer, Zork & Moye will begin to move the big stock of wholesale hardware from the old building on Overland street to the new fireproof warehouses in the rear of the San Franclsco street sales rooms next week. This will be the first time in the histhe other without closing its doors.

NEW VALLEY HOME.

W. B. Latta is building his summer ome down the valley. It is below home down the valley. It is below Cline on the county road and Mr. Latta is personally supervising the work.

PARTITIONS IN BUILDING.

Banner building are now being laid.

The tile partitions in the Roberts-

EL PASO'S PARKS THE JOY OF ALL CLASSES

green and fresh as they do this summer. The parks are all in grass and the trees are getting big enough to tion of the Lamar school, which has make shade for the park frequenters. been improved and planted in grass ed with people out taking the air and concert nights, Cleveland

square park is not large enough to hold the crowd, which comes down town to listen to the municipal band. The Toltee triangle, the last of the parks to be planted, is getting green and will soon be a lawn of grass in in charge of this work the park space front of the imposing new club build- of the city could be doubled by the

It has been suggested that the city city's park scheme.

El Paso's 11 parks never looked so school grounds should be put under parks and parkways. With the excep-In the evenings the parks are crowd- and trees by private funds raised by the school improvement association, city school grounds are little more than sand and sidewalks.

The great improvement which has been made in the Lamar school grounds shows the possibilities of such beauti-fication and with commissioner Harris addition of the school grounds to the

him to have the boys play in Cleveland only a Question of Whether the Lines to Tucson and square next Friday evening from 7:20 Phoenix Will Pay-Would Give the Rock Island an Outlet Over Santa Fe at Phoenix-Spreckles Road Out of the Question for a Connection. Belongs to the Southern Pacific.

> ceal. The El Paso & Southwestern rall- passenger trains will more than likely be handled by the Santa Fe from Phosroad will build from Benson to Tucson, be handled by the Santa Fe from Paotand Phoenix, Arizona, if the cost of that point. building is not toe much and we think the lines will pay when completed."

"We have had surveyors in the field S. P. and handled on to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Southwestern for some time and we still have them extends as far west as Benson, but it in the field," he continued, "but con- has to deliver the Rock Island trains struction has not been decided upon. to the S. P. at this point. No such decision was reached at the Rock Island an outlet to some other meeting recently in Bisbee, and no such road, it could handle Rock Island trains decision will be reached for some time as far west as its terminus,

"The surveyors are going over several routes for the proposed lines and would materially increase the earnings we will select the best one. We are of the new line. making no effort to get a coast outlet; the Southwestern considers itself purely a local road, handling the tonnage originating or coming into its own territory. Our sole purpose in building Tueson and Phoenix is to reach the farming section of Arizona in the Salt river valley and bring vegetables, fruits, hay, grain and farm products into the mining camps which we serve, and to develop the country and originate what tonnage we can enroute. Therefore, we will build through the section of the territory that offers most for the future, where the expense is

Exact Route Undecided.

This, then, settles the speculations about the road building in this direction or that. Surveys are being made west of Tucson to Phoenix in several directions-up the San Pedro river through Mammoth and Kelvin, and in other dimost all the material which appears in rections-but all talk as to the exact route is nothing but speculation. As to the Southwestern fighting the Southern Pacific, Mr. Simmons merely said, "The Southwestern and the South

ern Pacific are perfectly friendly." What the Rock Island might have in view or how the Rock Island might profit in getting its trains to the Pacific coast over a line other than Southern Pacific, Mr. Simmons said he

Rock Island and Santa Fe But it is known that the Rock Island

is anxious to see some outlet opened up by which it can get out to the coast without having to use the tracks of the Copies of the annual edition are being mailed to the bankers in all parts handle its trains, owing to increased of the country and El Paso is receiving business on the S. P. from its territorial and Mexican lines. It is pointed out by railroad men that

if the Southwestern builds to Phoenix. will thus give the Rock Island an outlet over the Santa Fe, which would be as short if not shorter than over the present S. P., since the Santa Fe is building its cutoff from Phoenix to its main line in Los Angeles and shorten-ing the distance so very greatly.

Spreckles Road S. P. Property .. The possibilities of a conjunction between the Southwestern and the Spreckels road at Yuma, to give the Rock Island an outlet to the Pacific at San Diego, is no longer a possibility. This is now out of the question, for the Spreckels road is no longer an independent line. It is now well known in railroad circles that the S. P. has taken over the Spreckels project and is backing the line from San Diego through the Imperial valley and the northern part of lower California, to Yuma. This has been looked upon for a tory of the city that such a large insti-tution has moved from one location to transcontinental line, but this is now as a possible outlet for an independent out of the question

Outlet to Port Lobos. Then, if the Southwestern is to give the Rock Island an outlet when it extends its lines west, that outlet have to come over the Santa Fe lines from Phoenix to Los Angeles, or over proposed Port Lobos road, which Frank Murphy contemplates building south from Tucson to the Gulf of Cali fornia. This would give the Rock Island | the fare dealer.

"There is nothing whatever to con- only a freight outlet, however, and its

When the Southwestern "Gets On." The Rock Island now extends as far This was the positive statement of Mexico, and it enters El Paso over the H. J. Simmons, general manager of the track of the El Paso & Southwestern. Here its trains are transferred

> If the Southwestern could give the Southwestern builds to Phoenix, it will be able to give the Rock Island the outlet and handle trains that far, which

Some of the Reasons. Some of the reasons for the extension

of the Southwestern are given in the Tucson Citizen. It says: hitherto unpublished reason "The for the desire of the El Paso & Southwestern in making the extension is stated to be that business is not particularly brisk over the western division of the road while it is booming on the east end, owing to the alleged fact that the Southern Pacific refuses to accept eastern business from the El Paso & Southwestern at Benson

"It is stated that all the must be turned over to the Southern Pacific in the El Paso yards from the western haul. This freight is said to amount to as much as 150 cars a day, and is naturally desired by the El Paso & Southwestern on its western divison. By the extension it may be delivered to the Santa Fe in Phoenix by trade agreement.

UNCLE DICK CAPLES IS "Uncle Dick" Caples has been given

present. While he was standing in the shade of the Rio Grande building Friday afternoon watching the progress of the work on his watch charm building. which has been officially named the which has been officially named the crew in the southwest. Stanton street "little" Caples bullding, Mr. Caples was is being converted from a sea of sand given a present with considerable for- hills to a smooth paved driveway. and with one of his best Dick Burges a part of the way to the international speeches, presented a magnifying glass bridge, and the west side of the street o the man who started El Paso's sky- is being graded to prepare for the payline upward, with instructions how to ling crew.
use it in order to get the proper line North Campbell street is also to be but it will be four stories high.

New Buildings Rear Their Heads Above Older Ones in Every Direction.

FOUNDATIONS SINK; BUILDINGS RISE FAST

Activity in all Parts of City; Hum of Mechanic Reverberates Everywhere.

Work on the skyscrapers continues n spite of the summer sun and the new buildings are changing form each week. Where the excavations are being made, the holes are getting deeper and where the skyscrapers are getting their heads above the curb line, they are poking their crowns higher in the air.

The excavation work on the new Anson Mills building is now completed and the foundation work will begin next week.

Maj. Fewel has at last succeeded in settling the dispute over the party wall adjoining his property and as soon as the wall is formally condemned he will begin to excavate for his 10 story concrete structure.

The American National bank building

is now above ground and going for the seven story distance like a mud run-

The Krakauer, Zork & Moye building is having the finishing touches added and it is expected to have the exterior completed in another week. The Schutz building is now one story high and the boxing for the second floor has all been built and will be poured as soon as the new concrete colsting tower is completed.

The new Caples building has begun to take on definite form and is not going to look half as small as some thought when the hole in the ground was dug. The Morehouse building adfolining the little Caples building on the west is now being poured and the concrete foundation being packed into place by the Mexican laborers.

to change with the downtown line. W. W. Follett's new apartment house is now under roof, the Great Texas Realty company's apartment house is almost completed and the second floor of the Y. W. C. A. building is being built. On west San Antonio street, Look is the first to begin building and now converting the building into a new, cream brick building with stores on the first floor, a pool, billiard and bowling club in the basement and furnished rooms on the second and third floors. As soon as the street is opened, O. H. Banm has planned to build a five story business block just off of El Paso street. The building is now don old buildings in the way of the street opening on West San Antonio street will be torn down Monday.

STEALING WATER PIPES AND THINGS

No Red Hot Stoves, But About Everything Else Has Been Taken.

If the city leaves the old Gem and Eastern Grill buildings for another week before they are wrecked, there hauled into El Paso by the El Paso & will be nothing left but the walls. Southwestern from Tucumcari, N. M., Each night something is taken from these two buildings and the thieves even went so far as to steal the taps off of the running water pipes, letting the water flow until morning. Lumber, brass fittings and a heating

furnace belonging to George Look, who is erecting the building across the street from it, were carried off in broad

daylight. The two buildings which are to be wrecked were sold to a contractor, but he is now thinking of declining the job, GIVEN MAGNIFYING GLASS as much of the valuable material in the two buildings has been carried away.

PUTTING DOWN NEW STREET PAVEMENT

El Paso has the busiest little paving Richard Burges walked up east side of the street is now paved for

on his new building. It may be little, paved and a majority of the property owners have signed up for this street.

CONVERTING GAMBLING HOUSE INTO MODERN BUSINESS BUILDING

Hammers and brick layers' trowels now elatter their song of progress where the monotonous call of the gamblers once filled the air with a bediam of sounds. The old Gem, where the crowds used to gather in the old days as soon as the lights in the brackets had been lighted and play until these same smoky, smelly, old oil lamps were blown out to give the janitor a chance to clean up before the day shift went to work again, is now being converted into a modern business building with a brick front to replace the old frame front of the mining town type and, instead of a double decked gambling house with a bar attached, the building will take its place as one of the new structures on the new street.

George Look, who built the original Gem, back in the early eighties and who still owns the ground and building, is personally superintending the work of remodeling the old building and is making it as typical of the new El Paso as the old Gem was of the old one before the passing of the gun man and

Real estate transfers recorded during the past week amounted to \$50,053. compared with \$41,176 for the week prior, showing an increase of \$8877, but the value of building improvements for which permits were issued totaled only \$9195, compared with \$49,129 for the previous week, showing a decrease of \$38,934. It is not expected from this showing that the building operations started during the month of June will be nearly as great as for the